

Annual Report 2018



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cover picture

Nobody knows how many live in Lagos

Lagos is the biggest city in Nigeria. Official population estimates vary between 14 and 21 million people. The city grows extremely fast as rural people come to Lagos to make better lives or at least income to bring home. Many of them end up in informal settlements like Makoko. Lagos' growth is expected to continue. Maybe up to 100 million citizens. The question is if and how such an expansion can be sustainable.

Photo: bolarzeal / Shutterstock.com

Some highlights

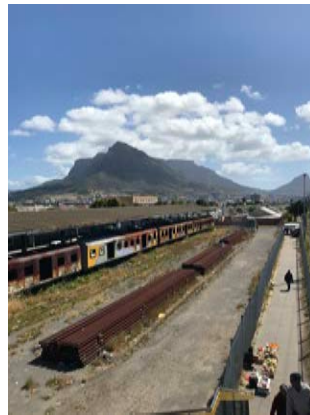


Taking part in the agenda setting

Mistra Urban Futures arranged or took part in a series of strategic conferences during the year. In July, we were co-organisers of a side-event to the UN's High-Level Political Forum, with UN-Habitat's Executive Director Maimunah Mohd Sharif giving the opening address. More on global presence on pages 38-39.

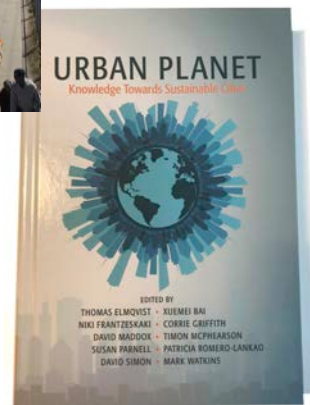
Embedded research

Researchers at the Cape Town platform work at City departments with City policies, concerning e.g. Transport Justice. More about the platforms on pages 23-31.



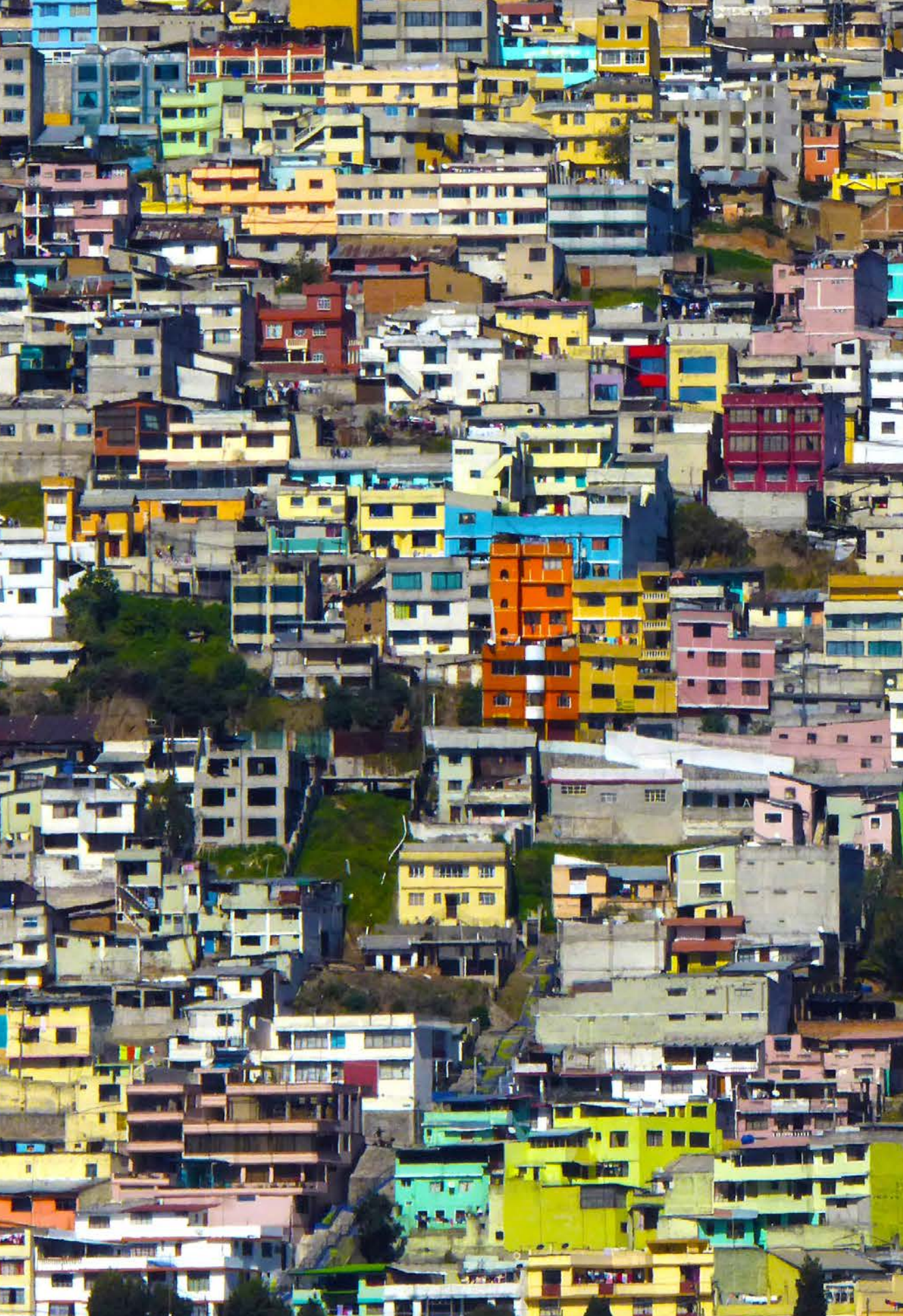
Many publications getting attention

In 2018, a range of academic articles were published in a variety of journals, including *Nature* and *Nature Climate Change*. The book *Urban Planet*, edited by Director David Simon and Board member Thomas Elmqvist among others, is available for download for free. More publications on pages 20-21.



Annual Lecture: Jan Gehl

Professor Jan Gehl, legendary Danish architect and author, gave Mistra Urban Futures Annual Lecture 2018 at Chalmers - filling the RunAn conference hall. More events on pages 38-43.



Towards New Urban Futures

Ten years ago, a renewed and strengthened global focus on urban planning and sustainable urban development emphasised the need for new knowledge to solve the many challenges involved; many of them labelled as 'wicked issues'. The United Nations calculated the increase in urban dwellers to be something like 3 billion people globally over the next 30 year period, most of whom would settle in the metropolitan areas of the global south: Lagos, Cairo, Kampala and many of the Indian and Chinese cities.

The Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research initiated a call for proposals for a Swedish-based research centre for sustainable urban development. A Gothenburg consortium of universities, research institutes and the public sector produced the winning bid - and Mistra Urban Futures was created.

Now, in 2019, the global urban landscape has changed dramatically. Key global agreements have brought cities into the spotlight as the places where solutions to the many challenges will be found. A number of new organisations,

networks, initiatives inform the sustainability agendas through events, policy briefs and participation in public debate.

Mistra Urban Futures has played an active part in these processes for almost a decade. Our transdisciplinary and co-production approach has been successful in shaping and disseminating knowledge and practice, e.g. by making it more easily accessible.

The Centre is now in a major transition phase, as the ten-year research programme funding from Mistra, as decided from the very beginning, ends on 31 Dec 2019. This gives us an opportunity to revisit research fields and forms for collaboration, and to form the organisation accordingly - from February 2019 with the University of Gothenburg and Chalmers University of Technology as co-hosts.

This 2018 Annual Report reflects the Centre's third year of work on the Realising Just Cities agenda, as well as the comparative projects that examine similar challenges in different cities.



Anna Johansson, Chair of the Board

Looking back at 2018, I see a year with a wide range of political and practical challenges and preparations for a 'Phase 3', i.e. a continuing story about innovative leadership in urban transition on a global scale. I am glad to say that the Board of Mistra Urban Futures has been able to contribute in many ways; sometimes by being 'the critical friend', sometimes by adding thoughts and networks to the development plans.

This has made it possible for the Platforms, other Partners and the Secretariat to take important steps towards a partly new situation - where the challenges are the same, possibly even more urgent - with new partnerships and potential funders, with new collaborations and new forms of participation and co-production arrangements.

The agenda, 'Realising Just Cities', has become only more relevant to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030. With in-

creasing inequalities around the world, research and several kinds of knowledge are the basis on which true development can happen.

For 2019, members of the Board look forward to taking part in the process of going from Phase 1 and 2, to a large degree funded by Mistra, Sida and the Gothenburg Consortium, to a Phase 3 with new partners and potentially new areas of activities - although, of course, still focusing on the need for 'Just Cities'; that is where we have our strength in practice and theory.

I also know that I share a strong sense of urgency with fellow Board members and the staff, at all our platforms. Climate change and rapid urbanisation form an unprecedented situation, where countries, regions, cities - with their citizens and politics - all must take active parts. And that is why we need to move swiftly in 2019, to make all our experience, knowledge and impact work for us into a third phase with prominent both global and local positions.

Anna Johansson resigned as Chair of the Board in February 2019 and has been replaced by Fredrik Hörstedt, vice-rector at Chalmers until the end of the year.



David Simon, Director

This year - the penultimate with programme funding from Mistra and Sida - has been dominated by the twin demands of advancing our ambitious research and publication programme and of laying the groundwork for a new phase in our existence from 2020 onwards - provisionally dubbed New Urban Futures.

A busy and productive year always has many highlights, as evidenced in the pages of this report. This is true both for the Centre as a whole in terms of collective endeavour and engagement with global and regional agendas, and at the local and national levels, where each of our city platforms and partnerships takes forward the detailed transdisciplinary research-into-practice. In keeping with the approach refined over the last two years, this report should be read in tandem with the links provided to further details or background information on our website.

Reflecting on the diversity of what we have done and the many individual and collective achievements provides great pleasure at many levels. These pages provide clear evidence of how Mistra Urban Futures has matured as a Centre with a shared sense of identity, purpose, belief in the importance of our innovative agenda, spurred on by the wider receptiveness to it.

This mood and enthusiasm were encapsulated at our highly successful third annual conference in early November, hosted by the Cape Town team, led by Rike Sitas and Warren Smit. From our experimental first efforts in Gothenburg in 2016 and through the relief of finally being able to hold last year's meeting in Kisumu despite Kenya's political upheavals, we have reached the position where most people in our teams know one another and work far more easily together, both on current tasks and for the future.

It is this energy and promise that drive the preparatory work, building institutional support and seeking a judicious mixture of programme and project-based funding that will sustain the Centre beyond its initial ten-year life, as all the current funders hope and expect. Our greatly enhanced track record and reputation for high quality research and appropriate policy advice both locally and globally is an essential prerequisite for this. In the current challenging international context, however, there remains much to be done but we are well on the way. We are actively preparing the next steps of the final evaluation of Phase 2 required by Sida, and preparation of a new Strategic Plan as the basis for possible continued Sida support and to attract new funders.

From Knowledge to Action

The idea is to draw on research findings and experiences of trans-disciplinary and co-creative work from different parts of the world to create capacity, legitimacy and action. It is ground-breaking and challenging but also promising in terms of impact and usefulness for cities and urban areas.



It's About Realising Just Cities

The comparative projects represent a significant part of the Centre's intellectual work. The Realising Just Cities project collects and analyses the outcome of not only the comparative projects but also a wide range of local projects from all platforms, for learning, recommendations and impact.

The Mistra Urban Futures project portfolio includes some 50 local and 10 comparative projects including at least two platforms. On top of that, there is Realising Just Cities, the joint effort to analyse the long-term impacts and reveal the learning experiences of methods and findings.

Created at the Mistra Urban Futures Annual Conference in Kisumu in November 2017, Realising Just Cities gained considerable traction during 2018. Around 20 projects - local and comparative - were selected for in-depth analysis of outcome and impact, and data were collected from platforms and project leaders.

Outcome stories and formative evaluation

During 2019, the collected information will be used as a basis for identifying outcome and impact such as organisational changes and policies, or even new visions and imaginaries.

The results will be presented as 'impact stories' focusing on what happened, and why it happened. Some shorter stories have already been published by the Gothenburg Platform, entitled 'What came next?'

The comparative projects as such are in many ways the basis for Mistra Urban Futures' wider external recognition as reflected in publications, talks and presentations at international conferences and proposals for collaboration. However, the local platforms, in all their diversity, are where the majority of the actual research is undertaken. The comparative projects are about drawing on the research processes and outcomes of these projects - relevant results, findings and knowledge are compared and aggregated into globally useful knowledge for practice and research.

In this way, the co-creation methodology and transdisciplinary approach are being developed, based on observations and results in different places.

Projects as indicators

As the research methodology and the objectives are based on transdisciplinary collaboration and comparison, it seems relevant to present the comparative projects under a common heading. In this way the projects themselves also become indicators of progress towards 'Realising Just Cities'.

The methodology for Realising Just Cities has been developed collectively, starting at a meeting in Gothenburg in March 2018. The outcomes of a selected group of completed projects were summarised and compiled by LIP co-ordinators and circulated for comment. The research work then focused on the Platform-specific project experiences. This research continues in 2019, with external resources for impact measurement - as a basis for both formative evaluation and external impact stories.

Realising Just Cities

Lead platform:

Cape Town

Participating platforms:

All + Stockholm node

Project period:

Jan. 2016 - Dec. 2019

Integrating the Global Goals

A flagship comparative project, Implementing the SDG and the New Urban Agenda, includes seven cities of the network of Mistra Urban Futures (Cape Town, Kisumu, Buenos Aires, Shimla, Sheffield, Malmö and Gothenburg).

In 2018, these cities have contributed their stories and experiences on how they have started to engage with the two global agendas. The findings, conclusions and results will be used for sharing and learning among participating cities, but also as feedback to ongoing UN revisions of actual targets and indicators.

Peer-to-peer learning and exchange were in focus at the Annual Conference of Mistra Urban Futures in Cape Town in November. All cities took part with city representatives/co-researchers for mutual benefit and progress; a successful and much appreciated part of the conference.

A few days earlier, the project was part of the programme for the U20 meeting in Buenos Aires - which in turn was a preparation for the G20 meeting in late November. A public seminar at the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urbanism of the University of Buenos Aires led to high-level support and potential further col-



laboration with the City of Buenos Aires and a leading NGO working with social and legal perspectives of human rights (see p.15).

The project reflects the co-production of knowledge approach and also the local-global perspective; initially informed by the global agendas, it now feeds knowledge and data back in a systematic way.

Implementing the SDG and the New Urban Agenda

Lead researcher

Sandra Valencia, Gothenburg

Participating platforms

all + Buenos Aires and Shimla

Discussing the Role of Transport in Realising Just Cities

'What role does transport have in realising just cities?' This is the question the project is set out to try to answer. The journey started in Kisumu in 2017 where researchers and practitioners from the platforms in Cape Town, Kisumu and Gothenburg met in a knowledge exchange about the challenges of transport and urban development. Transport challenges are not so different, although the cities and contexts themselves differ, with regard to issues of land, governance, accessibility and inclusiveness.

The journey continued to the north and Gothenburg, deepening the learning process through a knowledge seminar, method seminar in co-creation and knowledge process of Urban Stations Communities. Learning by doing was one of the processes in the project, exploring what can be learnt from the different contexts in tackling the challenges of transport and urban development. Here the project reached a milestone and a common understanding of the common challenges, focusing on how transport can realise a just city, with key issues being

governance and politics, an attractive city and urban form, environmental issues, the role of participatory planning, gentrification and economic issues of land and finances. This brings the journey back to the role of transport intervention in realising just cities?

The Realising Just Cities Conference in Cape Town was another milestone of the project. The international research framework of Realising Just Cities tries to provoke the concept of sustainable urban development and how we realise just cities by asking following questions: 'What do just cities look like?' and 'How can they be realised in different urban contexts?'

Transport and Urban Development

Lead researcher

Elma Durakovic, Gothenburg

Participating platforms

Cape Town, Gothenburg, Kisumu



ZeitMOCAA Cape Town
Photo: Dreamer Company/Shutterstock.com

Investigating the Impact of Culture on Urban Development

Four Mistra Urban Futures Platforms compare knowledge, experiences and narratives around the role of culture and cultural heritage for sustainable urban development.

The Cultural Heritage and Urban Development project, led from Cape Town, has focused on four interrelated activities in 2018.

The first is called Narratives of Culture and Urban Development towards Realising Just Cities, as a way to contribute to the global debates and discourse on culture and development. This has involved the establishment of a cultural and urban policy reference group that has connected with policy specialists from across South Africa, hence expanding Mistra Urban Futures' network. Five related articles were published, and several engagements in global forums such as the American Association of Geographers and the International Cultural Policy Conference.

The second activity, entitled Cultural Planning and Cultural Impact Assessment, has involved the commencement of cultural mapping, planning and impact assessment work in Cape Town, Gothenburg and Kisumu. In Cape Town, embedded researcher Vaughn Sadie has been working closely with the Arts and Culture branch in the City of Cape Town around cultural mapping and planning. KLIP has hosted a Cultural Impact Assessment Toolkit Stakeholders' Workshop in Kisumu. Two papers were pre-

sented during the workshop, there were focus group discussions on Key Cultural Heritage Issues in Kisumu City and training of stakeholders during the workshop was accomplished. GOLIP has been working on the cultural impact assessment tool with the City of Gothenburg.

The Cape Town and Gothenburg platforms had a meeting in Gothenburg in September as a starting point for sharing findings and developing a basis for comparison. All of the activities are supporting a comparative component to the work to be completed in 2019.

The third activity, entitled Culture and Economic Development a position paper has been drafted and will be finalised in 2019. Finally, the Art, culture and heritage practices project has secured funding from the British Academy to extend this project collaboration between SMLIP, KLIP and CTLIP.

Cultural Heritage and Just Cities

Lead platform/researcher:

Cape Town/Rike Sitas

Participating platforms:

Cape Town, Sheffield-Manchester, Gothenburg, Kisumu

Project period:

Nov. 2017 - Dec. 2019



Photo: Johan Berlin

Bottom-Up Processes for Participation

It is necessary to develop and improve relationships between governance stakeholders, to ensure decision-making and management practices to contribute to the goal of just cities. This is reflected in the New Urban Agenda as well as in Goal 11 (the Urban Goal) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and strong institutions).

The 'Participatory Cities' project draws on existing and new knowledge across the Platforms, reflecting on them as governance institutions and spaces for cross-institutional work.

In 2018, highlights of the project work include two roundtables, one in Sheffield and one in Cape Town, as well as a policy workshop in Manchester and interviews in Gothenburg.

The workshop and interviews aimed at finding out what senior decision-makers and leaders think the New Urban Agenda's commitment to 'meaningful participation' actually looks like. Some of the questions were discussed and results were shared at the roundtable meeting in Cape Town in November.

Differences between North and South

New forms of collaboration between civil society and public sector actors are actually emerging in cities around the world. However, researchers have pointed at some issues, such as 'How participatory is the planning?', 'Whose knowledge matters?' and 'How can good examples be replicated?'

The roundtable, with representatives from South Africa, UK and Sweden, argued that there is a North-South divide in participatory planning. In northern cities, there are often strong and cohesive civil society organisations, willing to adhere to the rule of law, while in the

South, conflict tends to be more in focus than consensus. Ideally, it was said, the bottom-up processes are ideal as power remains in civic movements. From a Northern perspective, planners are not unwilling to engage in co-production of planning knowledge, but tend to be more complicated than expected as the formal planning process is not built for issues on the fringe of the agenda.

The Participatory Cities project is twinned with two national projects in Sweden and UK. The latter is called 'Whose knowledge matters?' looking at the different techniques and processes to make citizens' voices and opinions valued in spatial development. It is not only about taking part in formal processes but also to have the power and agency to have their own knowledge included in the development.

The Swedish project linked to 'Participatory Cities' is mapping and looking at scope, forms and impacts of citizen dialogues in the three largest city regions, Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö.

Participatory Cities

Lead platform:

Sheffield-Manchester, Beth Perry

Participating platforms:

Sheffield-Manchester, Cape Town, Gothenburg, Kisumu

Project period:

Nov. 2017 - Dec. 2019



Embedded Researchers Co-Producing Policies

Policy responses to complex urban sustainability challenges require knowledge from many different areas to be appropriately responsive. This forms a starting point for the Knowledge Transfer Programme in Cape Town, a project that has been running since 2012.

The purpose of the Cape Town programme is to contribute to the development of sustainable and just cities by exploring and creating value through the collaboration between universities and city authorities. The experiences of the project have formed the basis for a collaborative project between Sweden and South Africa called Knowledge Exchange, aiming at implementing more innovative ways of working in the two countries. The research has three priorities:

- Exploring state-university-society partnerships and collaborations, with a focus on how they function as brokering communities.
- Deeper theoretical understanding of conditions for co-production and collaborative and comparative research in different national and institutional contexts.
- Developing methods for successful transfer and implementation of good practices in university-society collaboration between two different national contexts, in this case Sweden and South Africa.

The Knowledge Exchange project culminated in 2018 with a series of meetings, workshops and activities. In Malmö, discussions about the conceptual framing of the exchange started: How to tell the story behind the Knowledge Transfer

Programme - sharing experience and exploring the results and effects. This involved developing thoughts on theoretical and practical conclusions related to the co-production of knowledge in the context of the KTP. A second meeting was hosted in Cape Town with embedded researchers, municipal PhDs, city officials and researchers from Malmö and Cape Town.

The workshops produced initial thoughts on a values manifesto expressing the importance of this kind of co-produced knowledge to different audiences as well as some initial thoughts on the kinds of guidelines that could be generated. The team also committed to developing a co-produced paper or set of papers through establishing some framing questions. A third meeting was hosted in Malmö, focusing on sharing knowledge on the Malmö municipal PhD programme.

In addition, a funding proposal was submitted and four commitments were agreed upon including a co-authored article providing the conceptual vectors for future collaborative writing; a values manifesto, which could be translated into policy briefs etc., and a series of guidelines and instruments.

Knowledge Exchange

Lead platform/researcher:

Cape Town/Rike Sitas

Participating platforms:

Cape Town, Skåne

Project period:

Jan. 2016 - Dec. 2019



Transformative Research on Urban Migration

Urban partnerships among migrant groups, local governments, civil society and the private sector are central to addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by the growing trend of migration towards cities.

The Migration and Urban Development project addresses migration and urbanisation from an integrated perspective. As migration studies and urban studies are generally treated as two separate discourses, Mistra Urban Futures has the opportunity to contribute to a new research direction where aspects of sustainable spatial transformation and urban governance, as well as constraints of urban-rural development, are seen through the lens of migration.

Migrants, internal and international, move to urban areas and to smaller municipalities where they bring diversity, but also connect localities within and across state borders. A key message from the World Migration Report 2015 is that urban partnerships among, for instance, migrant groups, local governments, civil society and the private sector are central to addressing the challenges and optimizing the opportunities presented by the growing trend of migration towards cities.

This comparative project focuses on how cities receive and prepare for in-migrants, including persons of varying legal status, and the effects of this on local and regional development. The comparative studies aim to understand the challenges and opportunities that migration presents in the face of sustainable urban development. The project also has the purpose of building knowledge alliances between academics, civil servants and civil society organisations for joint publications and to be prepared to write joint applications to relevant research calls within this field of inquiry.

Cross-cutting transformative themes

The project draws on existing knowledge within each LIP and contribute to new knowledge production across the LIPs. Based on the existing LIP-specific projects and a group discussion held in Malmö in May 2018, four cross-cutting transformative themes were identified as a possible way to build a structure for comparison. The themes are located in terms of being transformative agencies, providing four different lenses through which to study and reflect on the already on-going research projects of migration. As the project develops over time, new place specific projects could also be developed along these themes as such. All four

themes are transformative in the sense that they are both productive, as they produce situations and circumstances for integration, as well as producing possible new results and outcomes of actions of migration and integration.

Transformative territories

This implies a re-territorialisation of integration. Within this theme, territories are regarded both as productive in terms of creating conditions for integration and further urban development, as well as being products themselves of social practices related to migration and integration.

Transformative practices

This implies that alternative, and/or organically developed practices could contribute to inclusion at a local level. This theme would, for example, address the notion of tourism addressing diversity and place development as a trigger for social and economic inclusion.

Transformative collaborations

This implies that new types of collaborations are needed to address the challenges and harvest the opportunities that arise in cities' reception of international and internal migrants. It also implies collaboration across sectors, silos and cities, but also the transformation of the role of civil servants in respect to migration and integration activities.

Transformative language

This implies that language has a performative role and reflects upon how and what language that is used when addressing migration in relation to urban development.

At this point, one GOLIP-KLIP joint publication is underway and a potential article has been identified at the intersection of two ongoing research projects in the GOLIP and SKLIP respectively. In addition to joint research applications, one big success resulting from the MUD knowledge alliance consolidation is the For-mas-funded research project TiMS (The role of tourism in multicultural societies - adding to stereotypes or contributing to diversity?). This is a collaboration between researchers from

Malmö University and Gothenburg University. TiMS also includes one further researcher from the Mistra Local Interaction Platform in Kisumu, and one support role in TD research from Mistra Urban Futures. The programme has funding of SEK 15.5 million and has a duration of four years, running until 30 November 2022.

The Migration and Urban Development (MUD) project leaders are Henrietta Palmer, Artistic Professor at Architecture and Civil Engineering, Chalmers University and Deputy Scientific Director, Mistra Urban Futures, GOLIP; and Erica Righard, Associate Professor at Department of Social Work, Malmö University, leader of the SKLIP panel on International Migration and Urban Development, including the GLIMER research project that is part of the panel.

The project addresses SDGs 8, 10, 11 and 16.

Migration and Urban Development

Lead platforms/researchers:

Gothenburg/Henrietta Palmer, Skåne/Erica Righard

Participating platforms:

Gothenburg, Kisumu, Skåne

Project period:

June 2017 - Dec. 2019

Influencing Policies and Housing Futures

Public commitments on increased investments in affordable housing across the City of Manchester: a co-production research partnership at the Sheffield-Manchester Platform looks at Just Cities from a housing perspective.

Housing Futures: Community-led Alternatives for Greater Manchester was a response to the rapidly increasing interest in community-led housing across the UK to protect the interests of low income urban citizens in relation to housing and spatial justice. New thinking about housing is urgently required, as evidenced by stalled home ownership, millions entering an insecure private rented sector, and the return of homelessness amid major welfare cuts.

With the housing associations that now provide the majority of the UK's housing stock increasingly consolidated and commercialised, there is a need for approaches that can place housing under more democratic control. Housing Futures was born out of an urgent and opportune moment to engage with the possibilities offered by community-led housing in Greater Manchester.

Public briefings and debates

Housing Futures was co-designed and co-produced by a diverse steering group made up of researchers, housing activists and community-led housing practitioners working in partnership with a wider reference group drawing on expertise from across the UK. Through a 12 month public briefings and debate series, mixing practitioners and advocates from across the city-region with politicians, civil servants and civil society stakeholders, the steering group was able to produce a detailed report and set of stakeholder-specific recommendations to address three key questions:

1. To what extent can community-led housing contribute towards achieving a more progressive, democratic and inclusive housing system, both in terms of affordability and wider considerations such as health and social care benefits and democratisation? What are the strengths and limitations of different models of community-led housing in terms of achieving these outcomes?

2. What can we learn from the historical trajectories of these models that might help to foster contemporary successes?
3. What potential is there for an expansion of community-led housing within the devolution context of Greater Manchester, and are there any barriers to the sector's expansion?

The final report of the Housing Futures partnership was published in 2018. The report concludes that 'community-led housing should become a core component of city-regional and individual local authority strategy for achieving affordability, social welfare, and democratic engagement in Greater Manchester'.

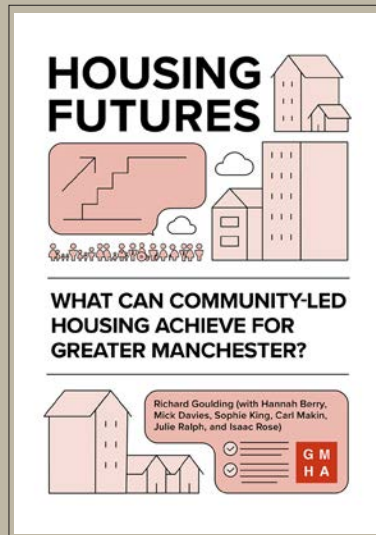
Alternative models

Housing Futures has catalysed a new consortium of organisations working in partnership with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority to establish a new 'enabling hub' for the city-region which will channel funding and provide tailored advice and capacity building support to community-led housing initiatives. Housing Futures' engagement in the Combined Authority's housing strategy review process and creation of a high profile

public discourse about community-led housing throughout 2018 also contributed to a series of public commitments from the Combined Authority and Manchester City Council at the launch of findings in December 2018.

Particularly encouraging from a policy perspective was a session with Jon Sawyer, the Director of Housing for Manchester City Council. Mr Sawyer made public commitments on increased investment in affordable housing and to three pilot community-led housing initiatives on city council owned land.

"There are those who would say why do community-led housing? And I would simply turn it on its head and say why not? For me, it's really simple. Let's leave budget to one side for a second - if people have the passion and energy to



deliver their own homes, I think it's my job to help them do so", Jon Sawyer said.

Housing Futures are now working with a group of residents in an area of long-term deprivation in North Manchester to explore the option of developing a community-land trust and steering group members are meeting with the Director of Housing to discuss this in Spring 2019.

Mayoral support for recommendations

The Housing Futures initiative was designed with reference to the Urban Sustainable Development Goal target for 'adequate, safe and affordable' housing in the Greater Manchester city-region.

The project recommendations got support from the Housing and Homelessness Lead for the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, City Mayor of Salford Paul Dennett, stating:

"In terms of the recommendations that are applicable to me as the portfolio holder and certainly Greater Manchester and the Ten Local Authorities I am happy to accept those recommendations and work with interested partners to take them forward."

The 'Housing Futures' report and stakeholder recommendations booklet can be downloaded from www.gmhousingaction.com/housing-futures

Photo: Social housing in Salford.



Neighbourhood transformation and housing justice

Growing out of the Housing Futures initiative, the aim of this collaboration is to build the capacity of community-led housing movements and initiatives in Manchester and Gothenburg while generating comparative insights into the dynamics of gentrification and housing justice in two European cities.

A delegation of five community-led housing scholars and practitioners are participating from each city-region. There will be two international learning exchange workshops - one in Manchester in February 2019 and one in Gothenburg in April 2019.

The delegations will explore the comparative institutional and policy context for community-led and affordable housing in Sweden and the UK and within the local urban contexts of Manchester and Gothenburg; carry out site visits to community-led housing initiatives; and engage in comparative reflection about how far lessons are transferable across

different European cities. A final online report will be published capturing their reflections and conclusions.

The ideas, experiences and evidence gained regarding the dynamics of poverty, regeneration and gentrification in low-income neighbourhoods will inform the future practice of participating delegates while generating comparative insights that can deepen policy and practice-based and academic understanding of these issues.

Neighbourhood Transformation and Housing Justice

Lead platform/researches:

Sheffield-Manchester/Sophie King

Participating platforms:

Sheffield-Manchester, Gothenburg

Project period:

Jan. 2017 - June 2019



Urban roof garden. Photo: Alison Hancock / Shutterstock.com

Serving Policy-Makers Food for Thought

The Food Value Chain project provides policy makers at local and regional levels with ideas, experiences and evidence regarding local food production, security and distribution.

It is a cross-cutting thematic project that covers several different aspects of the food value chain: production, distribution/marketplace systems, processing, packaging, product design and development, as well as consumption and waste, including the repurposing of food waste and the ecological implications of food waste. It involves understanding and comparing the existing patterns of various food activities and dimensions and identifying practical opportunities for actions to ensure urban food security and sustainability.

The project consists of two clusters of activities, one focused on Kisumu, with involvement from Kisumu, Cape Town and Gothenburg, and one with Sheffield, Manchester and Gothenburg.

The first cluster of activities has its focal point in Kisumu, with a focus on urban food security, value chain, nutrition and systems, including the Consuming Urban Poverty and Nourishing Spaces projects, as well as the Urban-Rural Gothenburg and the Craft-Kisumu Frugal Innovation hub.

In the second cluster, the platforms in Sheffield-Manchester and Gothenburg have developed a process of mutual exchange to support food projects on the ground in their cities. Members of the Action Research Teams (ARTs) in each of the three participating cities engage in learning exchange activities and will contribute to the support of the development of social infrastructures.

Given the different clusters, the project also seeks to tease out differences in how the food value chain, its functioning (or lack thereof) and food value chain outcomes, such as food insecurity, obesity, and external impacts, such as ecological impact, may manifest in the different clusters.

Food value chain

Lead platform:

Kisumu

Participating platforms:

Gothenburg, Skåne, Cape Town and Kisumu

Project period:

Jan. 2017 - Dec. 2019

Food Value Chain + Solid Waste Management

A significant amount of the food production ends up as landfill, releasing greenhouse gases and leachate. Combining the two projects for better understanding of tensions and values is being discussed.



Photo by Ayotunde Oguntoyinbo on Unsplash

Solid Waste Business for Sustainability

With the rapidly increasing world population and urbanisation, solid waste management continues to be a major concern to most cities. An effective framework for management of increasing waste volumes, changing quality and disposal techniques is necessary to ensure sustainability.

The flow of waste material and the opportunities for livelihood improvement and a cleaner environment form the basis for the comparative project on Solid Waste Management. For the last two years Mistra Urban Futures has studied solid waste management practices in Kisumu in Kenya and in Helsingborg, Sweden.

Reflecting experiences and trends

With actions based on the waste management hierarchy - waste prevention as a preferred option, followed by reuse, recycling, recovery and safe disposal as a last option - and on strategic approaches covering all sources and all aspects, incentives with social and economic benefits motivate waste actors.

Previous research involving waste actors in Kisumu and concentrated in specific areas such as Kachok dumpsite, Obunga Residential Settlement and Kibuye Market has prompted the establishment of the Kisumu Waste Actors' Network Cooperative (KIWAN). This has enabled closer engagement of partners/stakeholders thus enhancing policy lobbying and advocacy.

The resulting waste situation analysis report identified business opportunities as incentives to the waste actors. Diverse experiences of Kisumu and Helsingborg as well as the varied policy environments enabled reflections on the North South practices.

Multi-criteria analysis aids decision-making

Research activities for 2019 will address the practicality of a waste management business model, presenting business opportunities as incentives for sustainability. At the lower ends of the waste management chain, the activities will also consider solid waste treatment technology options (open dumping, conventional landfill, landfill with gas extraction, incineration etc.), and demonstrate how a multi-criteria analysis approach can aid decision making processes and knowledge generation at city levels based on parameters reflecting both local and global effects.

Solid Waste Management

Lead platform:

Kisumu

Participating platforms:

Kisumu, Skåne

Project period:

Nov. 2017 - Dec. 2019



Photo : David Jönsson

Urban Dilemmas in Research School

The Urban Futures Open Research School in Gothenburg attempts to create a collaborative environment through transdisciplinary co-production when working with “wicked issues” or complex challenges of sustainable urban development.

The first Urban Futures Open Research School courses were launched in autumn 2017, with one course held each academic semester.

The courses are open for both PhD students within the field and practitioners working with sustainable urban development within public or private organisations. The courses provide insight into urban dilemmas from both practice and academic perspectives and provides tools, methods and theory for transdisciplinary research.

The two courses each have a different focus, and can be attended as a continuous programme, which has also happened, as many of the students from the fall of 2017 also continued in the spring term of 2018. The first course is called ‘Solving wicked problems within sustainable urban development - Experiences and methods’, and sets out a broad overview of urban challenges with focus on Urban Justice

and on relevant projects from the Gothenburg region. The second course is called ‘Facilitation and knowledge development through co-production’ and has a focus on how to build project, theory and evaluation of Transdisciplinary research.

Mutual learning and co-production

The core of the programme is to create a collaborative environment between disciplines and cross sectors, creating an environment for mutual learning and co-production of knowledge. The two courses are organised around practice-based workshop modules focusing on scenarios, perspectives awareness, facilitation and project design together with a concluding workshop on collaborative writing.

The co-writing workshop, where practitioners and PhD students/ researchers were paired for joint writing, also resulted in new future collaborations and proposals for urban challenges, besides exploring how to write collaboratively in new ways. In general, the networking effects of the course were considered to be a great outcome for the participants who gain access to knowledge which they would not necessarily come into contact with otherwise.

” There have been such fun discussions about large subjects that I don't usually have with my colleagues at Chalmers, and that made me open my mind for things I've never previously reflected over.”

Alexandra Westin, PhD student, Chalmers

” The view I have gained is that co-production is a great deal about taking advantage of all the relevant knowledge available from the actors involved, sometimes they are found where you least expect them.”

Lisa Örberg, Trafikverket
(The Swedish Transport Administration).

Invites/invited practitioners and researchers

During 2018 the Urban Futures Open Research School has also developed Open Method Seminars once per semester to invite practitioners and researchers, together with the Research school alumni, to explore methods and tools possible to employ in Transdisciplinary research on urban challenges.

During 2018 two such seminars were held. The spring seminar was performed in collaboration with Department of Sociology and Work Science, Gothenburg University on the theme 'Working with stakeholders on complex issues: Group model building on urban challenges', led by Etienne Rouwette, Institute for Management Research, Radboud university, the Netherlands. This seminar attracted both practitioners and researcher, alumni students from Gothenburg and the surrounding region.

The second method seminar invited Bernard Le Roux from Dialogues/ Gothenburg, to an inquiry of how to work with Complexity and Conflicts as Societal Transformation.

Travel and Climate

The GUTS (Guiding Urban Transitions for Sustainability) project has developed a calculator for 'climate smart vacations'. The web based app calculates the emissions of different means of transport and accommodation. It is meant primarily meant for family travels, but it is also used e.g. by Sida, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency for work travels.

An English version will be launched in April at www.travelandclimate.org.



Video clip library

A number of Mistra Urban Futures presentations and lectures are available on video, at our Youtube channel, <https://www.youtube.com/user/MistraUrbanFutures>.

The clips include popular talks, such as the Annual Lecture by Jan Gehl in December 2018.



Our Publications in 2018

The transdisciplinary co-production approach of Mistra Urban Futures by default leads to a range of different outputs; what normally would be easily identified as scientific articles and books will in this case be made available to different audiences through not only articles and books, but also as reports, blogs, summaries and video clips.

Books

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Book chapters

Nikulina V., Baumann H., Simon D., Sprei F. (2018) Sustainable Transport Futures: Analysis of the Selected Methodologies Supporting the Planning Process Towards Achieving Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities. In W. Leal Filho (Eds), *Handbook of Sustainability Science and Research*. World Sustainability Series. Berlin: Springer.

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Leck, H., Simon, D. (2018). Local authority responses to climate change in South Africa: The challenges of transboundary governance. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 10(7).

May, T. (2018). Evidence and Insight: In Search of the Distinctiveness of the University as a Site of Knowledge Production. *Insights*. Volume 10, Article 14. pp. 2-15.

Miszczak, S. M. & Patel, Z (2018). The role of engaged scholarship and co-production to address urban challenges: a case study of the Cape Town Knowledge Transfer Programme, *South African Geographical Journal*, 100:2, 233-248, DOI: 10.1080/03736245.2017.1409649

Olsson, E.G.A. (2018). Urban food systems as vehicles for sustainability transitions. *Bulletin of Geography*, 40(40), 133-144.

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Thesis

Kraff, H. (2018). Exploring pitfalls of participation and ways towards just practices through a participatory design process in Kisumu, Kenya (Doctoral thesis, ArtMonitor, 66). Gothenburg: University of Gothenburg.

Reports

Björling, N. & Fredriksson, J. (2018). Relationer mellan stad och land i det regionala stadslandskapet (Report 2018:1). Gothenburg: Mistra Urban Futures.

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Policy Briefs

Sandbreck, C-H. (2018). Beslutsunderlag för en hållbar transportplanering. Mistra Urban Futures Policy Brief 2018:1

Sandbreck, C-H. (2018). Decision support for sustainable transport planning. Mistra Urban Futures Policy Brief 2018:2

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Goulding, R. (2018). Housing Futures: What can community-led housing achieve for Greater Manchester?. Sheffield: University of Sheffield, Urban Institute.

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BLOG POSTS published on Mistra Urban Futures' website

Is co-production possible in planning?
by Nazem Tahvilzadeh, 4 December 2018

The most important meeting ever
by Jan Riise, 3 December 2018

The shop-keeper's loss is the artist's gain?
by Ylva Berglund, 3 December 2018

Green bonds, local empowerment and sustainable growth
by Johan Larson Lindal, 25 October 2018

SDG implementation in UK cities
by Kristina Diprose and Nick Taylor-Buck, 8 October 2018

Usable knowledge for the XXI century metropolis
by Alessandro Coppola, 25 September 2018

Energy futures for Greater Manchester
by Laura Williams, 12 September 2018

Innovative approach for the Urban Agenda
by David Simon, 1 September 2018

Developing a food network for the North
by Charlie Spring, 24 August 2018

Lessons from Shimla
by Yutika Vora and Tarun Sharma, 5 July 2018

Urgent need for transformation
by Jan Riise, 14 March 2018

Addressing the Global Consortium for Sustainability Outcomes
by David Simon, 28 February 2018

Cities for all – Leave no one behind
by Jan Riise, 27 February 2018

Citiscopes closing down
by David Simon, 23 January 2018

All blog posts above are found at
<http://www.mistrurbanfutures.org/en/blog>

Photo: (Male, Maldives) ishansseefromthesky at unsplash.com

Manchester: part of the Community-led initiatives on housing justice.

See pages 24-25



Manchester. Photo: Marina J / Shutterstock.com

Designing the Optimal Third Place

Sustainable urban development is characterised by some very complex issues. Traditional decision-making structures are not really suited to handling this complexity. New spaces and new processes are needed to connect the many diverse forms of knowledge, expertise and experiences to approach the multi-faceted challenges.

Several initiatives have been launched to find or design the optimal 'Third Place', i.e. a neutral and safe place where people can meet to deal with the complex and challenging urban issues outside their respective institutions.

The Local Interaction Platforms (also known as LIPs or just 'Platforms') have been parts of the Mistra Urban Futures organisation and ethos from the very beginning. There are five LIPs - in Cape Town, Kisumu, Sheffield-Manchester, Skåne and Gothenburg. In Stockholm there is a 'Node', which is smaller in scope and somewhat more loosely organised.

Co-production and the transdisciplinary approach may be the most obvious characteristics of Mistra Urban Futures. The platforms are the bases for local and comparative work, but they also form part of the overall research and knowledge production design.

As a contribution to the until now relatively sparse literature on the value of these initiatives, Beth Perry, LIP Director in Sheffield-Manchester, and colleagues from Cape Town and Gothenburg, published an article in 2018 called *Organising for Co-Production: Local Interaction Platforms for Urban Sustainability*.^{*} The authors suggest that the Platforms are 'innovative responses to these challenges' by being context-sensitive and their ability to work with global challenges and local practices in flexible ways.

The following pages present highlights and activities of each platform during 2018. The comparative project presentations start on p. 7.

^{*} The Open Access article can be found on Mistra Urban Futures' website: <https://www.mistraurbanfutures.org/en/publication/organising-co-production-local-interaction-platforms-urban-sustainability>

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Photo: Patrick Foh at Unsplash

Embedded Researchers Write City's New Policies

A more equitable, efficient and sustainable future is essential for the City of Cape Town and all its residents. The legacy of apartheid urban planning and changes over the past few decades has resulted in a segregated city where many people struggle with poverty, unemployment, food security and violence.

Strengthening policy-related praxis and civic engagement is the focus of the Local Interaction Platform in Cape Town. Sharing knowledge amongst different institutional role players is part of the response to the complex challenges faced by the urban majority.

The CityLab programme facilitates the co-production of policy-relevant knowledge to reduce urban poverty and the ways urban poverty is experienced with diverse role players. The CityLabs bring together researchers, public officials and civil society in meetings and working groups to undertake collaborative research.

The Knowledge Transfer Programme is a signature activity of the Platform, embedding academic researchers in City of Cape Town departments working on sustainability policies.

During 2018, four researchers were embedded in the City of Cape Town, in the Transport and Development Authority, Operations and Policy Planning Department and in the Social

Services Directorate. In parallel, city officials spent time at the University of Cape Town, writing up papers on the development and implementation of policies in their specific areas.

Successful conferences in 2018

Ongoing in 2018 were projects focusing on urban food systems and urban food security in the global South; experiments in artful urbanisms; exploring the role of culture and heritage, and cultural planning in sustainable and just urban development.

The highlight of the year was CTLIP's hosting of the third annual Mistra Urban Futures Conference in Cape Town on 6-7 November, with various associated workshops and meetings before and after. The conference was attended by approximately 200 participants, and the feedback on the substantive content of the conference and the logistical arrangements was extremely positive.

During the year, significant new co-funding was raised to continue Platform activities for the next few years. Through the PEAK Urban project, funding has been secured to continue and expand our co-production research on human settlements, SDGs and urban health in Cape Town until December 2021.



Photo: Anders Wester

Urban-Rural Research and Societal Development

A considerably improved understanding and exchange between stakeholders was made in the Research Forum connected to the city project called 'Urban-Rural Gothenburg'. In 2018, the Gothenburg Platform developed a wide range of activities, in several fields of studies and with increasing attention from partners and stakeholders.

'Urban Rural Gothenburg' is about improving conditions for green innovation and business development in the interface between the city and the country-side in north-eastern Gothenburg. The Research Forum connected to the project has made progress in the relationships between academic and non-academic partners.

The thematic networks for professionals and researchers were further strengthened in 2018. To date seven networks are active at the platform, attracting participants locally as well as nationally. Themes range from Pedagogy for sustainability to Urban food, Sustainable mobility, Socially sustainable transport planning, Cocreational methodology and Climate friendly vacations.

Close to 20 research projects have been active at the platform, meeting social, cultural, environmental aspects of sustainability. Contributions made by former projects have been tracked for new methodology, improved planning processes and increased collaboration for sustainable urban development. These impact

stories are collected and presented under the heading "What came next?".

The Gothenburg platform's engagement in the international, comparative projects has strengthened considerably during the year and contributed to increased exchange between local and international partner organisations.

Events as part of the communication

The Gothenburg Platform is a well-established arranger of events raising issues of sustainability and enhancing a wider discussion about challenges and solutions. The events constitute an important means of communicating projects, networks and results as well as meeting-places for researchers and practitioners. The well-attended Gothenburg Conference was a milestone, highlighting many aspects of the ongoing work and projects. 30 seminars and conferences were arranged by the Platform alone or in collaboration with partners during 2018 with close to 2000 participants.

Finally, the Platform was the subject of many discussions about the role and organisation in a post-2019 context. The Gothenburg Consortium declared its continuous support of the Platform for the activities also after 2019.

KISUMU



Revitalising Railways and Lake Transports

The revitalisation of railways and lake transports to connect East African countries for trade and mobility is a top priority in Kisumu. Despite a growing economy, the poverty level is still high due to the lack of livelihood support structures.

Like other cities with a rapid urbanisation, Kisumu shares the challenges of environmental degradation and poverty. Situated on the shores of Lake Victoria, the infrastructure development and service expansion have not matched the rapid population growth.

The city is the transport and business hub and principal city of western Kenya and faces a series of challenges. The Kisumu Local Interaction Platform (KLIP) was established in 2010 to bring together different actors and sectors to meet these challenges within the city and western Kenya.

In addition to investing in railways and lake transports, removal of water hyacinth from Lake Victoria, improved food security for the citizens and a sustainable solid waste management system for Kisumu city are top priorities.

Other challenges include the political structure - Kisumu has been the bedrock of the opposition right from the time of independence - as well as migration, planning and waste. Rural-urban migration has been a major contributing factor to the population growth in Kisumu, and it is accompanied by poor plan-

ning of infrastructural development. The development of the city has also turned its back on the immense potential of the lake-front, where port and railway activities once contributed to the City's socio-economic development.

Model city for sustainable development goals

The SDG research project activities in Kisumu (p.18) have caught the national implementation team's attention. The localisation of the SDG implementation process in Kisumu is carefully observed, with the intentions of replicating it in other Kenyan cities.

Other KLIP projects, including food value chain, solid waste and cultural heritage, have also contributed to the revitalisation through scientific articles, policies and stakeholder workshops. Thanks to the devolved governance in Kenya and the political goodwill of the local leadership of Kisumu County to initiate intervention processes, KLIP will focus on how these interventions contribute to sustainable development in the City.

All these challenges require new thinking and approaches. The comparative Mistra Urban Futures projects and the implementation of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda therefore form the basis for co-creation and co-production of knowledge for a just Kisumu City.



Photo: Benjamin Elliott at Unsplash

Community Capacity-Building and Empowerment

Debate and discussion about local priorities has led to new initiatives for research on urban justice and poverty reduction approaches through empowerment and capacity-building.

During 2018, the Sheffield-Manchester Platform has developed new city partnerships and strengthened the research capacity with several new PhD students being involved in the work.

The Sheffield-Manchester Local Interaction Platform (SMLIP) was founded in 2016 with the transfer of hosting arrangements from the University of Salford to the University of Sheffield. This enabled considerable investment to be made in the development of the platform, and created further possibilities for additional partnerships in both cities. To build engagement in the Sheffield city-region, the Platform has embedded new projects locally, such as the Localising the SDGs project as a means for partnership building with policy officers.

Poverty reduction

Within the Sheffield city-region context, it has been important to ensure that the groundwork necessary was undertaken to support spaces for debate and discussion about local priorities and cross-city learning. This has given rise for example to an initiative called 'Just Sheffield' which seeks to provide a platform for research around urban justice issues. Another example

is the new collaboration with a school in a low income neighbourhood and the Centre for Innovation in Voluntary Action (CIVA) to test and learn from poverty reduction approaches that focus on community capacity- building and empowerment.

Mechanisms for linking Sheffield and Manchester are, for example, through parallel empirical work in each location, such as through the Self-organising Action for Food Equity (SAFE) project. Ideas such as the Action Research Collective (Jam and Justice), knowledge-sharing and savings schemes visits in low income communities and policy discussions contribute to the development.

New partnerships

Greater Manchester has remained the primary location of work since 2016. External funding from the UK Economic and Social Research Council has enabled us to build new academic partnerships, notably with the Department of Politics/Manchester Urban Institute, University of Birmingham and the Manchester Metropolitan University the latter specifically around creative methods and co-production with young people.

Finally, two high profile projects have been funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council: Jam and Justice and Whose Knowledge Matters.



Skillinge, Skåne. Photo by Julius Jansson on Unsplash

Implementing Ecosystem Services in Planning

Knowledge about how urban ecosystems are planned, created and managed is essential for sustainability. The Urban Ecosystems Panel at the Skåne platform works in the interface between academia and practice.

The Skåne Platform was established in 2016 by the three universities in the region and the City of Malmö. Lund University is one of the oldest universities in Sweden, well-known for excellent research, not least within the field of sustainable development. Malmö University is one of the newest universities in the country, with a strong focus on co-production from the start. The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences is well-known for its research in ecosystem services and urban development related to green spaces.

In 2018 the Platform secretariat was moved from Malmö University to Lund University Centre for Sustainability Studies (LUCSUS) and Barry Ness took over as Platform director.

The Skåne Platform's project portfolio has enabled several new local partnerships to be formed during 2018, not least property developers and investors in real estate. The individual projects are either region-specific or are carried out in collaboration with other Mistra Urban Futures platforms around the globe.

In addition to the projects running in the region, the Platform continued its work in 2018 with the three platform expert panels concentrated on urban environment themes: urban ecosystem services, migration and urban development, and sustainable neighbourhood development. Each panel consists of academics, city officials, and representatives from the private sector. The panels are responsible for collecting and systematically analysing the knowledge and experiences generated from each theme, to help promote sustainable urban development.

The City of Malmö has expressed an intention to develop a common model for working with neighbourhood development. The sustainable neighbourhoods panel involved players in different development processes, and their needs for increased knowledge and understanding of the various actions that produce the desired results. Several initiatives have been ongoing, all starting at different times and being organised in different ways.

Research capacity has been built through combining the skills and knowledge of both researchers and practitioners in six different transdisciplinary work packages, including a knowledge overview and feedback to the City.

STOCKHOLM



Stockholm. Photo: Mikael Stenberg Unsplash.com

Mapping Co-Creation Processes for Sustainability

The Mistra Urban Futures Node in Stockholm was established in 2017, thereby connecting the three cities initially competing for the Mistra grant to establish an international centre for sustainable urban development in Sweden, i.e. Gothenburg, Malmö and Stockholm. 2018 was the first full year of activities and research, with the first publications expected in late 2019, following a mapping of co-creation processes for social-ecological sustainability in the Stockholm region.

The data collection has so far generated a vast database of a few hundred processes of interest. Of these, 18 have met all of the above criteria and therefore been subject to deeper investigation and processed into descriptive reports. Investigation of relevant processes has mainly been conducted through semi-structured interviews supported by documents related to each process.

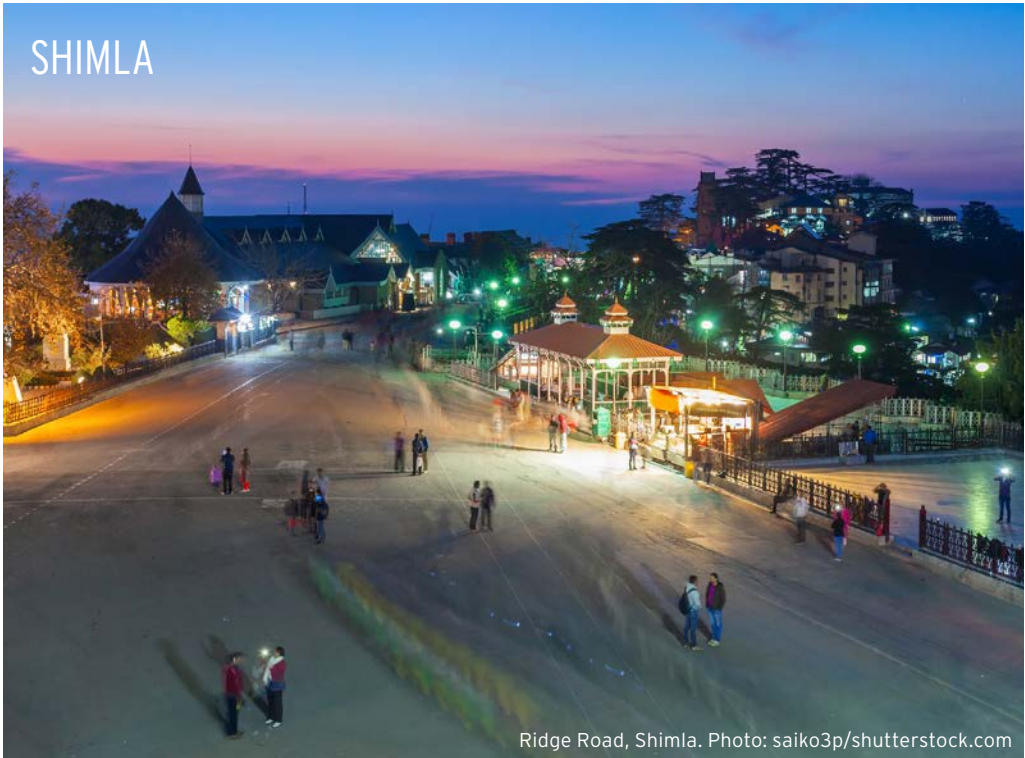
Another important task during 2018 has been the strengthening of existing partnerships of SNODE in the Stockholm region by understanding how different actors can use the node. This work is continuous and was initiated by meeting the the Centre for a Sustainable Built Environment at KTH, the Viable Cities project, also at KTH and the Department of Physical Geography at Stockholm University.

Other partners of the Stockholm node, SNODE, are Openlab at KTH, which also is hosting the node, IVL Swedish Environmental Institute, the think-tank Global Utmaning and Quantified Planet, a non-profit organisation for the collection of data concerning the Sustainable Development Goals.

During 2018, the processes and relationships of the node have been developed. A priority has been to form new collaborations between the three large city-regions in Sweden. These efforts, leading to a 'testbed' for Openlab will create new opportunities for the development of tools for co-production of knowledge.

Towards the end of 2018 the node arranged a conference on methods for co-production aiming in particular at socio-ecological sustainability. Regional actors were invited to explore knowledge about co-production as an approach for regional growth.

SHIMLA



Ridge Road, Shimla. Photo: saiko3p/shutterstock.com

Explicit commitment to engage in global issues

Shimla is one of the first cities in India to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals. With support also from the State of Himachal Pradesh, where Shimla is the capital, the SDG project plays an important role.

In 2018, Shimla, a partner city in Mistra Urban Futures' project 'Implementing the New Urban Agenda and The Sustainable Development Goals: Comparative Urban Perspectives', took important steps towards ensuring sustainable urban development in the city. The urban local body, the Municipal Corporation of Shimla (MCS), passed a unanimous resolution to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and work towards aligning its actions to meet the targets under the global goals.

The MCS committed towards the sustainable development agenda, especially SDG 11 to 'Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'. By adopting this resolution, Shimla has become one of the first Indian cities to make an explicit commitment at the level of a city government and to voluntarily align its monitoring efforts with the SDGs.

This achievement has been facilitated by the Knowledge Partnership with the MCS through

Mistra Urban Futures' Indian partner Nagrika, an India based social enterprise working on urban issues of small and mid-sized cities. Within the partnership, knowledge is co-produced in the MCS's engagement with Agenda 2030 and the relevance of SDG goals and indicators for the MCS are assessed.

The work is a significant reflection of the municipal government's willingness and initiative to engage in global issues. By committing to developing an integrated strategy to achieve relevant SDGs, the resolution also provides an opportunity to the MCS (and other cities) to converge its efforts and develop synergies among them under a globally recognised monitoring framework. Importantly, the resolution is also an acknowledgement by the MCS of their frontline role in impacting sustainable urban development.

The State of Himachal Pradesh, of which Shimla is the capital, has become a front runner in the SDG index developed by NITI AAYOG, the agency for monitoring SDGs in India. The resolution and the MCS's engagement will also help in providing a city-level perspective to such state and national level efforts towards monitoring and achieving the SDGs.



G20 Preparations Opened For New Partnerships

In October 2018, Mistra Urban Futures was invited to the Co-Production in the Metropolitan Dimension conference in Buenos Aires, as part of the preparations for the G20 summit. This opened for further collaboration with the city.

The Observatory on Latin America (OLA), The New School, and the Center for Social and Legal Studies (CELS) were working in 2018 with the Under-Secretary for Strategic Management and Institutional Quality and Buenos Aires City Government (GCBA) in a collaborative agenda focused on the way in which the city government is localising the Sustainable Development Goals.

In addition, the OLA, the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urbanism, University of Buenos Aires (FADU), and the GCBA, organized the conference 'Contributions for Urban 20 (U20): Co-production of Knowledge in the Metropolitan Dimension', in Buenos Aires on 24 October 2018. David Simon, Director of Mistra Urban Futures, among other representatives from academia, the public sector, and NGO, was specially invited to participate in this event. This conference was designed to support the pro-

cess of the U20, the 20 major cities of the G20 countries that met in Buenos Aires on 29-30 October 2018.

Finally, the OLA, and the City Institute of Housing [Instituto de Vivienda de la Ciudad (IVC), GCBA, set up a workshop called 'Urban Knowledge Dialogues', in which David Simon and Sandra Valencia, co-ordinator of the SDG Project, also participated.

The three-way partnership in Buenos Aires between the City Government, University and CELS has the potential to make a real difference on the ground in the city. This is also the only partnership within Mistra Urban Futures involving a human-rights NGO and this opens the possibility for a new emphasis in the post-2019 agenda, including comparative research with other relevant cities.

Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS)
Subsecretaría de Gestión Estratégica y Calidad
Institucional (SGEyCI)
Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (GCBA)

Climate Change

Climate change is an inescapable social, economic and political reality with profound implications for social justice and gender equality, where the consequences are not evenly distributed or experienced. Indeed, how such inequalities are addressed is crucial for urban sustainability.

Hence, a Realising Just Cities agenda is only possible with climate change as a cross-cutting issue.



Photo: Abhishek Pawar at unsplash.com

The Poorest Hit the Hardest

The increasing realities of climate and wider environmental changes are being felt almost everywhere. Nowadays they are a leading focus of concern for global governance institutions like UN agencies, national governments and urban local authorities.

Inevitably, these effects are unevenly spread, both geographically and socially, within urban areas since the poorest, most vulnerable people and their livelihoods tend to be clustered in the most vulnerable localities.

CO₂ emissions in cities

However, municipalities are often at the sharp end because it is in towns and cities that major sources of emissions are increasingly concentrated. Urban areas are where the impacts are being felt among the dense concentrations of people and diverse economic activities – and at the same time cities are where many of the challenges can be solved.

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP24 in Katowice in December 2018 made progress in formulating a standard methodology for calculating and evaluating the voluntary national contributions to meeting global greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

From an urban perspective, the most important landmark during 2018 was the special report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on a 1.5 Degree Warming

World. This underlines the evidence presented in the IPCC's most recent Fifth Assessment Report in 2014 on the accelerating rate and scale of climate/environmental changes and the diversity of effects in a growing number of locations worldwide.

So how does Mistra Urban Futures engage with these priority global issues?

The climate change agendas are pertinent in various ways, particularly the several related projects on urban food value chains and food security. The most direct is how the seven cities on four continents are participating in our comparative research project on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), understand, engage with and are implementing Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda. Both agendas contain several targets, indicators and commitments relating to climate change.

The new Strategic Plan we are formulating as the basis for our fundraising for the 2020-2024 period will have climate change issues both as a cross-cutting issue and the focus of specific projects.

By David Simon



Photo: African Centre for Cities

Contested area - food or housing?

Over 3000 hectares of agricultural land, encircled by Cape Town, makes up Philippi Horticultural Area, a site which is highly contested. The city struggles to protect the farm land as demand for housing is ever increasing, but Cape Town also has high levels of food insecurity.

The area provides unique qualities and has a long tradition of farming. Shallow wells known locally as “suigpitte” (or suck holes) allow easy access to the aquifer below for irrigation, while the cool prevailing onshore winds moderate the area’s otherwise high temperature. The area serves as an important site for adapting to climate change, as floods and rain water are absorbed, recharging the large aquifer below.

The combination of moderate temperatures, easy access to water and a history of farmer knowledge in the area means that the land is productive. A significant proportion of the vegetables for the almost 4 million people living in the Cape Town area is produced here. 50 different types of vegetables are grown, including crops demanded by many of the city’s immigrants.

The proximity of the Philippi Horticultural Area to Cape Town means that produce from the

area is often more affordable than the equivalent products transported from further afield. Much of what is produced is sold on the informal market, where the lower prices make the food accessible to poorer communities.

A report from 2012 found that the area provides 2000 full time and 1000 part time jobs, confirmed in an official city and provincial 2018 report. It therefore has a key function in supporting pricing and making food a public good.

To protect or not protect land?

The land in the area is privately owned, zoned largely for horticulture. The need to preserve the land was ever so apparent after the recent drought in Cape Town, leaving the city almost without water. During the drought, the need to see the land and the aquifer as interconnected became increasingly apparent.

Horticultural area as public good

Just how much of Philippi Horticultural Area should be zoned for farming in future is debated. The City of Cape Town and the Western Cape Government use different maps to illustrate the area and it is thus unclear what is essential to protect. Other actors, even some farmers, are seeking changes in land use zoning. Local economic development actors also want alternative land use options. All ascribe different value to the area, to food and to the Philippi Horticultural Area as a public good. A large part has already been zoned to be developed while from one day to another informal settlements try to claim parts of the site as theirs.



Photo: African Centre for Cities

Gareth Haysom of the University of Cape Town and Mistra Urban Futures is guiding at the site visit in Philippi Horticultural Area, Cape Town surroundings.

The dream of a home

For anyone living in Cape Town, or for those who have ever visited the city, the need for housing is apparent as you pass by the tightly packed houses in the informal settlements found all over the city. Back yarding, to build a small informal structure (or shack) in the backyard of someone with a formal home (and title of some sort), is not unusual; in fact, it is a key means of earning a livelihood for many with formal homes. Some of the informal settlements house up to 20,000 people. The living conditions in the settlements are far from desirable as some of them lack even the most basic amenities. The Philippi Horticultural Area is therefore under constant threat to be developed into a residential area.

Housing at a higher cost

However there is a contested narrative in place here. Given the proximity to the aquifer and the soil types, constructing homes for many of those

in need is not viable given the low value of the state-funded housing subsidy. The general geography of the area means that infrastructure, stabilisation of the soil, and even access to services would come at a far higher cost than the current subsidy allows. So on closer examination the development applications for the area are often for middle-income homes. This means that, if approved, these will provide some subsidised housing, but this would not necessarily offer any real relief to the significant housing needs of the city's poor.

The future of Philippi Horticultural Area is yet to be determined as the struggle between competing land uses, the need for housing and urban food security and between private and public interest continues. Research conducted shows the importance of the area. Only the future will tell which interests win the battle.

By Jenny Sjödin

Food Self-Reliance Reducing Poverty

This debate about retaining high value agricultural land within urban Cape Town, along with many wine estates which seem somehow less contested, speaks to wider issues for all cities about promoting food self-reliance, reducing poverty through agricultural livelihoods, minimising food miles and ensuring vertical integration in urban food chains. This is one issue being addressed in our comparative food projects. (see p.28)



Transport Justice for Poverty Reduction

A 'transport justice' approach starts with accessibility as the primary premise for transport planning and infrastructure investment. A central tenet of this perspective is that there is a minimum level of accessibility that a transport system should provide every user, irrespective of their income, gender, age, spatial location or any other characteristic. Through this approach, accessibility acts as a proxy for poverty and other forms of inequity.



The goal of transport planning and infrastructure investment should be to provide access to opportunities and activities. However, historic transport planning have optimised systems for transport speed rather than individual access.

Speed is inherently linked to the transport mode, which, in turn, is linked to income, as wealthier travellers pay more for a transport mode with a higher speed. Gains in speed are often easier to attain through investing in infrastructure for cars. Optimising transport systems for network speed, rather than the accessibility that the system provides people, inadvertently subsidises the wealthiest members of a society.

Transport justice

A central tenet of The 'transport justice' approach is that there is a minimum level of accessibility that a transport system should provide, irrespective of the user's income, gender, age, spatial location or any other characteristic.

Comparing the number of activities that a person can access, to the speed across the city that the person can achieve, it is evident that many public and non-motorised transport users that are lower-income, older or female have levels of accessibility below this sufficient minimum.

According to the 'transport justice' approach, these users should be specifically prioritised and subsidised in order to raise their accessibility to the minimum level. Similarly, improvements to the transport system that largely benefit people with high levels of accessibility—usually wealthy car owners—should be optional and self-financing.

Investing in accessibility improvements

Transport justice is gaining support in Cape Town, where poverty, inequality and accessibility are strongly linked to race and spatial segregation. A planning strategy that demonstrates some of the principles of transport justice is Transit-Oriented Development (TOD). The definition of TOD is "[a] planning, design and implementation approach to better integrate public transportation and urban development to accomplish economic and societal objectives".

A core societal objective is an improvement in accessibility through 'spatial restructuring' to repair some of the damage done by Apartheid

spatial planning. Accessibility is a concept that bridges the transport and land use sectors in a similar way to TOD. In Cape Town, TOD is not aiming to shift people out of their cars, but to invest in accessibility improvements for those who have long been below a reasonable sufficient minimum level of access.

This type of TOD, and the transport justice approach, is, in part, being advanced by one of Mistra Urban Futures' embedded researchers.

During the Mistra Urban Futures' Conference in Cape Town, a site visit to the well-located, low-density, middle-income neighbourhood of Maitland tried to illustrate the complexity of TOD, accessibility and poverty in the city. Maitland

holds immense opportunities to introduce TOD in the form of higher density, mixed-income housing and job opportunities. This would significantly improve the level of accessibility for many who are below the sufficiency threshold. However, investment in TOD around the rail station will spur gentrification across the neighbourhood, and existing lower-to-middle-income residents will be forced to relocate.

This site visit attempted to demonstrate that there are often conflicting geographic scales of justice when investing in TOD and transport infrastructure. The accessibility improvements that the TOD will create at the public transport network scale are in direct conflict with the accessibility declines for those that are forced out of the neighbourhood by gentrification at the local scale. Rationalising these conflicting scales of justice is integral to realising a more just city, moving closer to transport justice and achieving a meaningful reduction in poverty.

By Sean Cooke, who works for Mistra Urban Futures as an embedded researcher at the City of Cape Town



Photo: Jan Riise

As demonstrated during the 2017 annual conference field visits in Kisumu, very similar challenges exist there, linked to repurposing the derelict centrally located railway and ferry terminal hub, and developing an effective motorised transport interchange.



Photo: David Simon

Thinking Without a Box

Mistra Urban Futures consolidated its international work and global engagement in many ways during 2018. Insights about general urban sustainability challenges and processes as well as results from several of our comparative projects were presented at international conferences.

The African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town – the home of our Cape Town Platform – hosted its first international conference at the end of January. This major event brought together a large gathering of people from around the world concerned with African urban processes and cultural forms. The Centre was represented by David Simon and Sandra Valencia, who presented the first reflections on our comparative research experience.

At the Association of American Geographers' annual conference in New Orleans, Mistra Urban Futures organised and chaired a panel discussion on international perspectives on co-production.

We organised a session on 'Towards realising just cities' at the ICLEI Resilient Cities conference in Bonn on 26-27th April chaired by David Simon and featuring Warren Smit and Liza Cirolia from Cape Town LIP and Sara Petersson from the City of Gothenburg. David Simon also presented on the Centre's platform model to an international session on city-university partnerships.

Urban Finance and Crowdsourcing

As part of the Centre's commitment to experimentation, we partnered with the NewCities Foundation of Canada to co-fund and co-host a highly innovative international one-day conference on Crowdfunding the City. Held at the Future Cities Catapult in London on 24 April and co-chaired by David Simon, this brought together leading figures from diverse stakeholders worldwide to discuss experience and assess the state of the art.

Liza Cirolia spoke about the Urban Public Finance project she leads from Cape Town. The conference outcome report is online (see p.48)

In March, Sandra Valencia represented the Centre at UN-Habitat's Global Expert Group Meeting in Granada, Spain, where she was able to draw on the work of our comparative SDG/ New Urban Agenda project in contributing to drafting the agency's first quadrennial report on 'Monitoring the New Urban Agenda'.



Also in March, Jan Riise took part with a poster presentation in the first IPCC Cities summit in Edmonton, Canada. Acknowledging the importance of cities, as well as of the existence of many 'knowledges, the IPCC took off on a partly new basis for the next round of reports.

The Centre again had an active presence at relevant global summits, most notably the 9th World Urban Forum (WUF9) in Kuala Lumpur in February, where we co-organised a side event in conjunction with the International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD), another Sida-funded centre, based in Visby. Entitled 'Comparative perspectives on implementing the New Urban Agenda and SDGs in cities across the world', our participants were David Simon, Sandra Valencia, Tarun Sharma (from Nagrika, our Indian partners) and Steven Sule from Kisumu City. David Simon was also an invited speaker in a semi-pleinary session organised by UN-Habitat on urban data.

ON THE ROAD TO U20

The UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development at UN Headquarters in New York in July provided the context for our full-day parallel conference on 13 July, co-organised with the New School, the University of Buenos Aires and the Global Platform for the Right to the City.



Photo: Jan Riise

Entitled Cities and the Global Agenda: on the road to the U20 in Buenos Aires, it featured high-level speakers from around the world and was opened by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Maimunah Mohd Sharif, who talked about the need to act, to think creatively 'without a box'.

On a more European Level, David Simon talked in Belgrade during the Architecture Week in May about 'Rethinking Sustainable Cities'. In October-Henrietta Palmer talked at the Festival della partecipazione in L'Aquila in Italy about bridging knowledge, participation and action: pathways and challenges of emerging forms of governing the city. At the same time Jan Riise went to St Petersburg to talk at the Urban Waterfront Development week, invited by the Swedish Consulate General.

Sandra Valencia and David Simon combined a valuable working visit to our Buenos Aires partnership with participation at the inaugural summit of the U20 grouping of mayors of cities in the G20 countries, on 29th October. Hosted by the dynamic mayor of Buenos Aires, it provided a window on how influential local governments are playing prominent role at the forefront of sustainability and resilience challenges, especially climate change.

By David Simon

PRESENTATIONS AT MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES 2018

African Centre for Cities International Conference, Cape Town; presentations of SDG project (January)

World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur; side-event with ICLD, panels, presentations (February)

UN-Habitat Global Expert Group, Granada; presentation (March)

IPCC Cities, Edmonton; poster presentation (March)

Association of American Geographers, New Orleans; panel session (April)

Crowdfunding the City, London; co-organiser of event with New Cities Foundation, (April)

ICLEI Resilient Cities, Bonn; panel session (April)

High Level Political Forum, United Nations, New York; side-event with New School, presentations (July)

U20, preparations of urban issues for G20 summit, Buenos Aires, presentations (October)

Mistra Urban Futures Annual Conference, Cape Town; panels, sessions, field trips, keynotes (November)

Photos: (left) Opening of IPCC Cities conference in Edmonton, Canada - Chief Wilton Littlechild, Cree Nation. (above) UN-Habitat Executive Director Maimunah Mohd Sharif and New School's Michael Cohen at the parallel event to the High Level Political Forum, New York.



Comparative Co-Production

Almost 200 delegates from 11 countries and 5 continents gathered in Cape Town to learn, network and move forward with the ambition to Realise Just Cities. The third Annual Conference was a key opportunity for the international comparative projects to meet and work together as well as connecting to the ever-growing international network of the Centre.

All participants were warmly welcomed to an informal reception at the Two Oceans Aquarium by acting director of the African Centre for Cities, Andrew Tucker, the host of the Mistra Urban Futures' platform in Cape Town.

The Conference keynote speakers were invited to share their perspectives from government and universities. Andries Nel, Deputy Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, South Africa commenced his address by quoting South Africa's President Ramaphosa:

"The urban spatial patterns that we inherited from apartheid, and which persist to this day, contribute to the reproduction of poverty and inequality - and must be fundamentally changed. It is unacceptable that the working class and poor, who are overwhelmingly black, are located far from work opportunities and amenities".

Andries Nel pointed out that this is South Africa's commitment to just cities through the radical social and economic transformation of the urban spaces. The quote also captures some

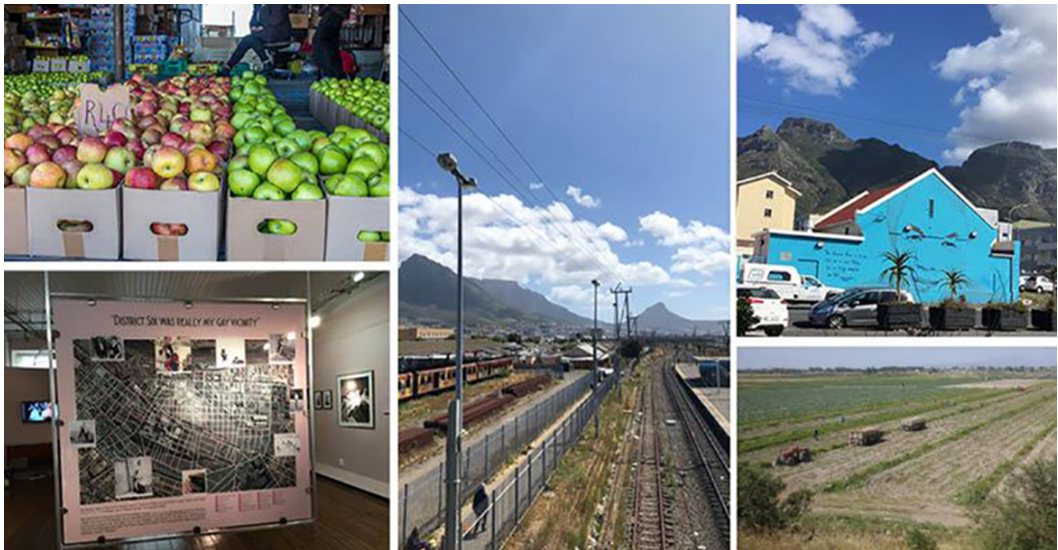
of the aspects of Realising Just Cities - the theme of the conference and Mistra Urban Futures' research agenda 2015-2019.

"Cities cannot succeed without the energy and investment of their citizens", Andries Nel continued. He was followed by the Minister for Urbanisation, Town and Country Planning and Housing, Sarveen Chaudhary, of Himachal Pradesh, India, who gave an Indian perspective on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Urban Development Goals.

Re-imagining ourselves?

Olivia Bina, principal researcher at the Institute of Social Science at the University of Lisbon and member of the Board of Mistra Urban Futures, gave the other keynote talk, called "The future of universities: can we re-imagine ourselves?"

"It is time for universities to become an active part of the solution to achieving a sustainable future. Trust and humility are both rare qualities but crucial for the transformation of universities and of knowledge itself", Olivia Bina stated. She also outlined six steps that universities need to take: question and expose, maximum leverage, transformation, whole system change, role/function and a place to envision.



Exploring Cape Town

Site visits were an integral part of the programme, providing on-the-ground insight in how the research themes of the comparative projects manifest in the City of Cape Town. Six different sites were explored, including Spatial Transformation in the Voortrekker Road Corridor Integration Zone, and the Philippi Horticultural Area, over 3000 hectares agricultural land, encircled by the City of Cape Town (see pp.32-33). The Epping Fresh Produce Market and the Bellville Public Transport Interchange gave a lens to the complexity of Cape Town's food system.

Transit-Oriented Development in Cape Town was discussed by visiting the area around Maitland Station. A walk through District 6 visualised the urban trade-offs and tensions as the area has a thriving art and design market on the one hand, and culture-based gentrification on the other. Sea Point was also visited. It is a neighbourhood where disagreements over municipally owned spaces as parks, green spaces and residential and business stock have become apparent.

Tomatoes & Taxi Ranks

One of the evenings saw the official launch of the book **Tomatoes & Taxi Ranks**, written by Leonie Joubert with the Consuming Urban Poverty team. The book specifically looks beyond the fresh produce that leaves farmers' gates, and considers how that food gets from the farm onto



our plates. It looks at the many forces and agents that shape how much that food eventually costs, and what form it takes when it reaches our dinner table. And it explores whether this food ultimately satisfies our hunger and our nutritional needs. The book can be downloaded for free (see inside back cover for URL).

Another book presented was **Urban Planet**, edited among others by Centre Director David Simon, which can also be downloaded. Finally, Tim May, Director of Research, Sheffield Methods Institute and part of the Sheffield-Manchester Platform team, presented three books: **Cities and the Knowledge Economy: Promise, Politics and Possibilities**; **Reflexivity: The Essential Guide** and the third edition of **Thinking Sociologically**.

The conference ended with a handover to next year's host, the Sheffield-Manchester platform. The conference will take place mid-October 2019 and is the fourth and final conference on the theme of Realising Just Cities. The conference was hosted in Gothenburg in 2016 and in Kisumu in 2017.

Other Events and Participation 2018

Mistra Urban Futures, the Centre and all the Platforms, arrange and participate in a wide range of events over the year - to present results and findings of the research and knowledge production activities. The examples below give an impression of what it is all about: festivals, mayoral summits, lunch seminars and the Almedalen political week in Sweden.

Manchester histories festival, UK

The Sheffield-Manchester LIP organised the 'Double Down Devolution' public event to debate whether devolution had opened up new opportunities for community engagement and empowerment, shifting power from Whitehall to the Town-hall? (June)

Almedalen , Gotland, Sweden

Almedalen 2018: The traditional political week on a Swedish island in the Baltic sea, called Almedalsveckan celebrated its 50th anniversary 2018. Mistra Urban Futures presented three themes with the Swedish partners 'Multidisciplinary is the future, but are the universities ready?', 'How is it right to build dense?', 'Urban Station Communities - fast track to a sustainable region?' (July)

Planning Research Conference Sheffield, UK

Panel and organisers from Sheffield-Manchester LIP and Sweden co-ordinated a roundtable to discuss the challenges and best practices of participatory planning, building on the work of the Participatory cities project (September).

Developing SAFE Food Network, UK

Developing a Food Network for the North. The SAFE team organised an event to bring together food system thinkers and actors from across the North of England to discuss governing food systems at different scales and explore the potential for digital solutions to assist with addressing governance challenges. (August)

Realising Just Cities, Cape Town, South Africa

The third Mistra Urban Futures **Annual Conference** titled **Realising Just Cities - Comparative Co-production**. Read more on pages 32-33.

Pages 34-35, 'Thinking Without a Box', is a text about many of the international events that Mistra Urban Futures actively participated in.

Book launch Sheffield Manchester, UK

The Sheffield-Manchester LIP held a book launch to celebrate two authored books 'Reflexivity: An Essential Guide' and 'Cities and the Knowledge Economy' and a special issue 'The future of sustainable cities: governance, policy and knowledge' (January).

Reflexivity: An Essential Guide is a critical examination of how we see the world and is essential for good research practice. Cities and the Knowledge Economy examines the relationship between knowledge and urban development.



Beth Berry and Tim May at the book launch in Sheffield 30 January



Photo: Jan Riise

Annual Lecture, at Chalmers in Gothenburg. Putting people first. Legendary Danish architect and author Jan Gehl talked about urban futures and to put people first in city planning, for an audience of about 340 people - followed by networking and refreshments. (December)



Gothenburg platform leader Margareta Forsberg at the Gothenburg Conference

Gothenburg Conference: "Conflicting Objectives in Sustainable Urban Development"

The theme for the 2nd Mistra Urban Futures Gothenburg Conference attracted more than 250 people in Gothenburg. Inspiring lectures, experiences, discussions and good advice. The conference is an important meeting-place and an opportunity for the Gothenburg Local Platform to present knowledge and research results, inspire and foster networking with practitioners, researchers, politicians, NGOs and people from the business sector (October).

Failure Lunch, Chile/Sweden

The internationally well known Chilean architect Alejandro Aravena at the Do-Thank Elemental, received the 2018 Gothenburg Award for Sustainable Development for designing and building affordable and adequate social housing. In connection with the award, Mistra Urban Futures arranged a side event called 'Failure Lunch - Learning from Failing Dialogues for Sustainable Urban Development' in co-operation with SDSN Northern Europe and GAME. (November)

Housing Futures Network Launch, Sheffield-Manchester, UK

Housing Futures Network Launch The Housing Futures project launched its research findings with a Q&A session with City Mayor of Salford Paul Dennett on the housing strategy review (December).

Share, mingle and Inspire in Stockholm

Openlab and Mistra Urban Futures Stockholm Node arranged a joint 'Share Mingle & Inspire breakfast'. The theme was 'System change for sustainable development and how to reach Agenda 2030'. Examples of how to work practically to achieve global sustainability objectives in Stockholm with co-creation methods and with the ambition to change systems and policies. (December).

Financial Report

Mistra and the Gothenburg Consortium provide the core funding to the Centre, which finances the Secretariat, management of each Local Interaction Platform and a large part of the research. The Sida funding has been used for activities related to poverty alleviation, mainly in Africa.

Expenditures in 2018 were considerably higher than the previous year. This is primarily due to the lower than expected spending rate in 2017, hence resources not used were carried over and spent in 2018. The expenditure and spending rates were consistent with the budget for 2018.

Table 1

INCOME (1 000 SEK)	2018			2017		
	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL
Mistra	18 284	0	18 284	22 000	0	22 000
Gothenburg Consortium total	10 067	4 546	14 613	8 937	6 779	15 717
<i>Chalmers University of Technology</i>	2 325	2 058	4 383	2 198	1 258	3 456
<i>The Göteborg Region Association of Local Authorities</i>	400	599	999	400	2 004	2 404
<i>City of Gothenburg</i>	2 000	348	2 348	2 000	1 203	3 203
<i>University of Gothenburg</i>	2 000	608	2 608	2 000	1 093	3 093
<i>IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute</i>	0	288	288	0	798	798
<i>County Administrative Board Västra Götaland</i>	300	545	845	300	325	625
<i>Region Västra Götaland</i>	3 042	100	3 142	2 039	99	2 138
Sida	12 000	0	12 000	11 200	0	11 200
Local co-funding Cape Town ¹	3 842	646	4 488	2 941	1 042	3 983
Local co-funding Sheffield-Manchester	1 236	2 182	3 418	3 026	675	3 701
Local co-funding Kisumu ¹	0	595	595	645	712	1 357
Local co-funding Skåne	0	386	386	-	-	-
External funding GOLIP ²	16 866	0	16 866	10 317	498	10 815
TOTAL	59 566	10 060	69 626	49 668	14 646	64 314

¹ Includes funding from local and external partners

² External funding at the Gothenburg Local Interaction Platform (GOLIP) includes funding from associated partners as well as external funders such as EU and Vinnova. Local funding at GOLIP is included in the Gothenburg Consortium funding.

Table 2

EXPENDITURE Cost category (1000 SEK)	2018			2017		
	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL
Staff costs	32 398	6 023	38 420	25 926	8 726	34 653
Travel expenses	4 670	18	4 688	3 665	0	3 665
Consumables	981	6	987	962	0	962
Depreciation costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other direct costs	3 309	135	3 444	3 066	0	3 066
External services	7 182	851	8 033	3 838	0	3 838
Indirect costs	4 500	1 269	5 769	3 141	1 334	4 475
External projects GOLIP ⁴	13 800	0	13 800	10 317	0	10 317
TOTAL	66 839	8 302	75 141	50 916	10 060	60 976

⁴ External GOLIP projects are projects applied for by Mistra Urban Futures/GOLIP, but administered at a partner organisation or other institution at Chalmers

Table 3

EXPENDITURE Organisation (1000 SEK)	2018			2017		
	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL
Secretariat	6 626	0	6 626	4 706	327	5 033
International collaboration	7 645	88	7 733	5 722	15	5 737
Gothenburg	26 874	4 404	27 572	20 636	6 936	27 572
Cape Town	8 719	646	9 365	7 072	1 042	8 114
Sheffield-Manchester ²	8 201	2 182	10 383	5 318	675	5 993
Kisumu	4 743	595	5 339	5 292	712	6 004
Skåne	4 030	386	4 417	2 169	354	2 523
Strategic initiatives	0	0	0			
TOTAL	66 839	8 302	75 141	50 916	10 060	60 976

Governance

Mistra Urban Futures' Board and Chair are elected by the Centre host, i.e. Chalmers University of Technology, in consultation with Mistra and the Gothenburg Consortium. For the 2018-2019 period, the following Board and Chair were elected.

Anna Johansson

Chair, member of the Swedish Parliament and former Minister of Infrastructure.

Olivia Bina

Principal researcher and Deputy Director at the Institute of Social Sciences at the University of Lisbon; adjunct assistant professor, Dept of Geography and Resource Management at the Chinese University in Hong Kong

Benjamin Bradlow

Former Deputy Manager, Secretariat Shack/Slum Dwellers International PhD Candidate, Department of Sociology, Brown University

Thomas Elmqvist

Professor, Theme leader, Urban social-ecological systems and globalization. Stockholm Resilience Centre.

Lyla Mehta

Professorial Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, UK, Visiting Professor at Noragric, Norwegian University of Life Sciences.

Carl Mossfeldt

Independent advisor and World Fellow at Yale University

John Robinson

Professor, Munk School of Global Affairs and the School of Environment at the University of Toronto; Honorary Professor with the Institute for Resources, Environment & Sustainability, University of British Columbia; Adjunct Professor, Copenhagen Business School.

Caroline Wanjiku Kihato

Visiting Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Architecture at the University of Johannesburg.



Photo: Henrik Sandsjö



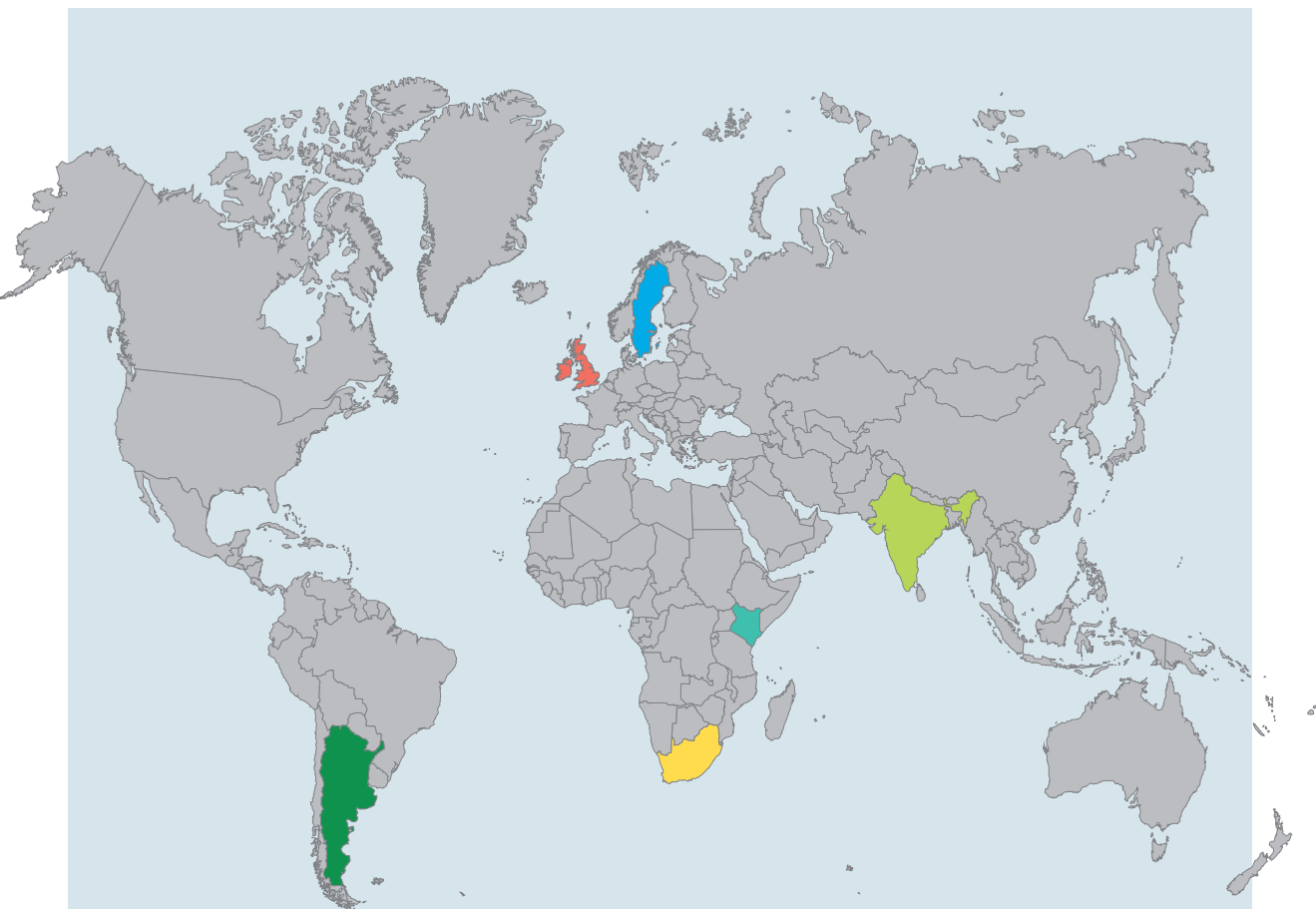
Group picture, from left: Carl Mossfeldt, David Simon, Lyla Mehta, John Robinson, Anna Johansson and Caroline Wanjiku Kihato.

Individual pictures, from left: Thomas Elmqvist, Olivia Bina and Benjamin Bradlow

Ex-officio members include representatives of funders, Chalmers as host of the Centre and the Directors of the Local Interaction Platforms:

Johan Edman, Mistra (Funder)
Mattias Goksör, University of Gothenburg (Chair Consortium Council)
Fredrik Nilsson, Chalmers (Host)
David Simon, Director, Mistra Urban Futures
Nayoka Martinez-Bäckström, Sida (Funder)

Local Interaction Platform Directors:
Stephen G Agong, Kisumu
Elma Durakovic (acting), Gothenburg
Beth Perry, Sheffield Manchester
Warren Smit, Cape Town
Barry Ness, Skåne



Local Platform Partners

Cape Town

African Centre for Cities
 University of Cape Town
 City of Cape Town
 Western Cape Province

Gothenburg

Chalmers University of Technology
 University of Gothenburg
 IVL Swedish Environmental Institute
 City of Gothenburg
 County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland
 The Gothenburg Region (GR)
 Region Västra Götaland
 RISE Research Institutes of Sweden
 The Swedish Transport Administration

Kisumu

Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
 Maseno University
 County of Kisumu
 Civil Society Network
 Dunga Ecotourism Team (DECTTA)
 Kibuye Waste Management Community Based Organization
 Zingira Crafts
 Practical Action

Sheffield-Manchester

Urban Institute, University of Sheffield
 Sheffield Methods Institute
 Greater Manchester Low Carbon Hub/Greater Manchester Combined Authority
 Creative Concern
 Greater Manchester Centre for Voluntary Organisations
 Yorkshire and Humber Low Carbon Taskforce
 University of Manchester
 University of Birmingham

Skåne

City of Malmö
 Swedish University of Agricultural Science
 Lund University
 Malmö University

Stockholm

Openlab/City of Stockholm
 Stockholm Resilience Centre (SRC)
 IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute
 KTH Royal Institute of Technology
 University of Stockholm
 Global Utmaning
 Quantified Planet

Staff

STEPHEN G AGONG'

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Mistra Urban Futures strives towards Realising Just Cities which are Accessible, Green and Fair. This is achieved through transdisciplinary co-production and comparative urban research at Local Interaction Platforms and nodes in Cape Town, Gothenburg, Kisumu, Sheffield-Manchester, Skåne and Stockholm. Main funders are the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research (Mistra), the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and seven consortium members.

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